#### PRICE TWO CENTS.

### DINNER TO RALEIGH MEN.

#### UNION LEAGUE ENTERTAINS THE HEROES OF MANILA BAY.

Capt. Coghlan Makes a Speech Expressing the Great Love of the Men for Admiral Dewey-Gives a Vivid Description of the Battle of Manila and Points Out the Man Who Fired the First Shot on Our Side

The Union League Club gave a banquet to Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan and the officers of the United States cruiser Raieigh last night. It was the first of a long list of entertainments that have been planned for the next few days for these men who took such a prominent part in the battle of Manila Bay. There were 250 members of the club present, as well as a large number of guests, and the amount of enthusman let loose almost carried the sailormen off their teet. President Elihu Root presided and made an eloquent speech of welcome. He said

Behind the men at Manila were the ideas of liberty, justice and equal rights to all people. They did their duty, not thinking of meeries or future governments; they had their orders, orders that led into the jaws of death, and they went in to do their work thinking of their work alone, but behind them were the great ideas that America represents in the progress of mankind. Greater than we know or realize was the work done by the brave sailors who followed Dewey in the harbor of Manila. And now I ask you to of me in drinking the health of Capt. Coghlan and the officers of the Raleigh."

after the toast had been drunk President Root called out, "And now another for the men behind the guns!" Both toasts were drunk amid great enthusiasm. Three cheers were given for Capt, Coghlan; three more for the men of the Raleigh and three times three cheers for Admiral Dewey. When the applicate had subsided President Root introduted Capt Coghlan. The reception to the Rateigh's commander lasted for nearly five minutes. He made several attempts to speak, but his voice could not be heard in the cheering When he did get a chance he said:

"I thought I came here on the condition that I was to do no talking. I get scared to death when called upon to speak, and sometimes I don't say what I want to. So you'll excuse me for everything out of the way that I say to-night. I was almost breathless as I listened to your President's speech. The more he spoke the more I thought, For God's sake, can he mean us? [Laughter.] As he went along and I recognized the name of our beloved chief, Admiral Dewey [applause]. I knew he was simply patting the Admiral over our shoulders, and I thought to myself, 'He can't do too much of that patting to suit me.' [Applause.] "We feel that we may be congratulated on

our home-coming, not for what we have done. but for having served under Admiral Dewey. We love him and give him all the credit for what was done by the American fleet at Manila. If we thought it was possible by accepting this kind reception to-night to take away from him one iota of this credit we would feel that we were doing wrong. [Applause.] We were with Dewey from the start to the finish and on each day we learned more to love and respect him. The more we knew him the more we knew that our country's bonor was safe in his hands and that nothing in which he was engaged but would redound to the credit of our country. [Applause.] During those one after the great fight was over, he suffered most outrageous nagging. On, on it went, day after day, rubbing clean through the flesh to the bone, but always holding himself and others up. I tell you it was magnificent. [Prolonged applause.] I must tell you of an incident which. I think, will be of interest. Our friend [sarcastically, Admiral von Diedrichs, sent an officer to complain of the restrictions placed upon him by Admiral Dewey. I happened to be nearby at the time, and I overheard the latter part of the conversation between this officer and our chief. I shall never forget it, and I want the people of the United States to know what Admiral Dewey said that day.

"Tell your Admiral,' he said, 'his ships must sop where I say.' But we fly the flag, said tho officer 'Those flags can be bought at half a dollar a yard anywhere,'s said the Admiral, and there wasn't a bit of fun in his face when he said it, either. 'Any one can fly that flag,' he continued. The whole Spanish fleet might come on us with those colors if they wanted to. Therefore I must and will stop you. Tell your Admiral I has blookading here. I am tired of the character of his conduct. I've made it as lenient as possible for him. Now the time has arrived when he must stop. Listen to me. Tell your Admiral that the slightest infraction of these orders by himself or his officers will mean but one thing. Tell him what I say—it will mean war. If your people are ready for war with the United States, you can have it in five minutes.' Tremendous applause, followed by more cheers for Dewey. I am free to admit that the Admiral and Amer kind reception to-night to take away from him one iota of this credit we would feel that we

mendous applause, followed by more cheers for Dewey. I am free to admit that the Admiral's speech to that officer took my breath away.

"As that officer left to go back to his ship he said oan American officer, whose name I do not recall." I think your Admiral does not exactly understand. Oh, yes, he does, said the American officer. He not only understands, but he means every word he says.

"That was the end of that bosh. After that the Germans didn't dare to breathe more than four times in succession without asking the Admiral's permission.

"I don't know what I can talk to you about that will interest you unless I tell you some of cir experiences at Manila, and I guess you know most of them already. (Cries of "Tell us about the fight.") Well. I will. We held our last consultation at the dinner hour the night before the fight, and the Admiral said that we were going in that night. I don't think any of us ate much dinner. We went in in a calm sen, although we were not so calm ourselves. About midnight we became a little anxious, because we had arrived at a point where we had been informed there were lots of torpedoes anchored for us. Now, the torpedo is all very well in the storehouse, but they're a loving sort of an animal and seem to hate to leave you. Laughter. But when we got to the entrance and the Olympia went through without beginner. But when we got to the entrance and the Olympia went through without begin through all right, and were ready to go right through as graveyard ourselves hem. You see the men at the batteries were sleeping some four miles away that night and they didn't get to their posts until the poor old dialeish came along. I saw afash, and turning to an officer I said: 'Hello, what's that?' He would be a subject to the street of the should read the faleigh freed by an American ship at Manila, and there's the man sitting over there that fred it.' (apt. Coghlan pointed to Ensign Provoost Bable, who sat sevently chairs away from him.

apt. Coghlan pointed to Ensign Provoost toln, who sat several chairs away from him. San Babin was obliged to stand up and bow weral times. When the applause had subswiral times. When the applause had sub-sided Capt. Coghlan went on.

I tell you we were all on the qui vive that night; our orders were to go in and anchor, at breakfast at daylight, and wipe the Spanish fleet off the face of the earth; but in the dark-less we overan our reckoning, and at day-ight we found ourselves right under the batteries of Manila. In the tropies the faylight comes like a flash, and this was a most beautiful morning. Our friends, the enemy on shore, opened up on us. iess we overran our reckoning, and at dayight we found ourselves right under the
latteries of Manila. In the tropies the
lavinght comes like a flash, and this
was a most beautiful morning. Our
theols, the enemy on shore, opened up on us,
and instead of the anticipated signal to take
reakfast the signal came from the flagdiu. Engage the enemy. This is where
the old man came in. His whole prearranged
from had to be changed in a second. We all
urned and slocd toward the Spanish fleet, takhis the first of the batteries without restonse
for intimutes. When we finally got into the
costion we wanted, we opened up, and you
wanted when the spanish fleet. I for two
ears and a half, and at the end of that time
here was no Spanish fleet. Applause.

This is a good time for me to correct a
strement, which, I understand, has been
for persistently spread here at home, that
we were short of ammunition. It was reportof to Admiral Dewey that certain classes of
falls were short. He asked no about
to because there were many of the guns of
this class on my ship. I told him that we
had to used thirty-five per cent, of this ammunition in the whole flight, and Capt, Gridleyrest his soul—reported the same thing. We

were not short of ammunition at any time. Report that we were has gone out, but the proof that we were not has never been told. Why, we could have fought two battles that day without inconvenience.

"Well, the end of the battle found us in fine shape. The Admiral told us we better go in and clean up the balance of our work, so we steamed toward shore and simply wiped out the batteries. After it was all over we felt bully, though I can't say the same for the poor devils on the other side. It was at this time that, to our utter amazement, we saw Admiral Dewey steam alone right under the batteries. Itell you when I saw him there in that position I went right after him with the Raleigh as fast as I could. (Applause.) Fortunately nothing happened.

"I agree with our President that it is given to every man to be brave, but I tell you, given to every man to be brave, but I tell you, given to every man to be orave, but I tell you, given to every man to be orave, but I tell you, given to every man to be orave, but I tell you, given to every man to be orave, but I tell you, given to every man to be done the moral courage to do anything in God's green world that he thinks will alvance the interests of our country. (Prolonged applause.) When he wished us to do anything he didn't hamper us with any written orders—he just told us to do it, and we did it. He had the courage to try anything that was possible to be done, and we had the courage to try and do anything he said could be done.

"The North and South fought together at

courage to try and do anything he said could be done.

"The North and South fought together at Maulia Bay, as they did in Cuba, and I tell you together they are invincible. Not only is our country one to-day, but I tell you the English-speaking race is one also. Applause. The English people are with us heart and soul to-day, and they were with us before we went to Manila, as I will show you. On the wharves at Hong Kong, before we started for Manila, strange officers met us and introduced themselves, which you will agree is a very un-English proceeding. They wished us all manner of luck. One said to me: By Jove, if you fellows don't wipe them out, don't come back to us, because we won't speak to you. Afterward, wifen we wen't hack to Hong Kong, one of these English officers said to me: By Jove, we never gave you credit for style, but my! you can shoot!" [Laughter and applause.]

said to me: By Jove, we never gave you credit for style, but my! you can shoot! [Laughter and applause.]

"And now that is all I have to say, excepting to ask a favor. I want you to join me in drinking the health of our chief, Admiral Dewey."

The toast was drunk amid great cheering. Prosident Rootnext introduced Lieut. Winder of the Raleigh. He said that Capt. Coghlan had told all about how Dewey fought, but he thought the Union League Club would like to hear something about how Capt. Coghlan has told you about the Lieut. Winder was the man to tell all about it. Lieut. Winder said, in part: "I wish I could talk like Dewey can fight. I can add nothing to what Capt. Coghlan has told you about our experiences at Manila, but I can say that I agree with him that all the credit for that glorious victory belongs to the man who conceived it and the Captains who carried it out under his direction. [Applause.] I add that about the Captains because Coghlan forgot it. [Laughter. Admiral Dewey didn't though, because he was constant in his praise of the Captains after the battle. The rest of us did our duty in the routine way and without fear, as any body of men would led by Dewey and serving on a ship commanded by such a man as Coghlan."

Ex-Mayor Strong, the next speaker, said:

"We have with us to-night the very man who fired the first shot in our glorious war, and the history of the club records no such compliment as the officers have accorded us by accepting this invitation. That shot, like the one at Lexington, has already gone round the world, and the lat of May, 1848, will ever live in the memory of the nation and grow more glorious with time."

ever live in the memory of the nation and grow more glorious with time."

Lieut. Morgan and Capt. Coghlan told a few tunny incidents that happened in serious times, and then President Root invited all the members downstairs to meet Capt. Coghlan and his officers personally.

The officers of the Raleigh present were: Capt. Coghlan, Lieut.-Commander T. B. Phelps, Jr.; Lieut. C. B. Morgan, Lieut. Hugh Rodman, Lieut. W. Winder, Lieut. Thomas C. Treadwell, Surgeon John M. Moore, Engineer Ward P. Winchell, Ensigns Provoost Babier, H. A. Pearson and F. L. Chadwick.

#### SCHLEY ISN'T SATISFIED.

### A Rumor That He Is to Apply to Congress

WASHINGTON, "April' 21.-It is: reported 'in ircles friendly to Rear Admiral W. S. Schley that he intends to apply to Congress, either directly or through some of his supporters in the Senate or House, for an investigation by Congress of the charges made against his conduct of the operations of the flying squadron between Cienfuegos and Santiago in May 1808. No surprise is expressed by naval offieers who have heard of this reported intention of Admiral Schley, although some officers, while convinced that there is a basis for the statement, doubt that Admiral Schley will make any move of that character. Apparently nobody in the navy anticipates a recourse by Admiral Schiev to the usual, and what is renecessary course of applying for a court of inquiry. Some of the Admiral's friends in Con-

necessary course of applying for a sourt of inquiry. Some of the Admiral's friends in Congress, who seem to be honest in their expressed belief that Schlev is a much abused man, are evidently determined that some sort of a legislative investigation shall be made, and it is said that Admiral Schley is in accord with this movement.

Newspapers favorable to Admiral Schley have been saying things uncomplimentary to the Navy Department for its recent assignment of Schley to duty on the Examining and Retiring Board. The criticism of the department is mainly that Schley is now subordinate, as a member of the board, to its senior member and President, Rear Admiral Howell. It is charged that the derartment has, by this assignment of Schley, sought to belittle and affront him. Apparently there is no ground for these statements. The department might have kept Admiral Schlev on waiting orders, with less pay and a doubful professional standing. By assigning him to the Examining and Retiring Board preference was shown to Schley over other officers, who were better entitled to the place by "eason of being senior to him in rank. Every Rear Admiral now unassigned applied for duty, Schley among them, but there were no vacancies except the command of the South Atlantic station, which Schley did not want. He is an applicant for assignment to the command of the European squadron, with Schley in command. His friends contend that an injustice is being done Schley by the failure to organize a European squadron, with Schlev in command. The first available vacancy suitable to his rank was given to Schley, but if his friends reflect his sentiments he believes that he has been slighted. There is nothing to show that the department had any such intention, and everything indicates that preference was shown to him over the heads of other officers of excellent service records and entitled to consideration by reason of seniority.

# CITY HALL PARK DUST STORMS.

They Come from the Dead Turf, Ruined by the Method of Snow Removal. The result of the Park Department's method f snow removal from the plaza and walks round the City Hall has been to kill off most of the grass in the park and make it one of the

most unsightly spots in the city. Whenever there is a snowfall the department's laborers serape the snow up on the walks and shovel it over the fences around the grass plots. Some of the snow piles thus made are from twelve to fifteen feet high. As soon as the footways are cleared up the

As soon as the lootways are cleared up the shovellers climb up on the heaps of snow and distribute it evenly over the entire inclosed space. No effort is made to remove the snow. After each fall it is piled on the snow already out of the way. During the warm days that almost invariably follow a storm the snow that does not melt becomes saturated with water and at the next cold snap freezes into a solid mass of ice, completely covering the grass. The department's employees tramparound on it, packing it down on the turf and killing the roots, so that when the warm spring rains thaily melt the accumulation away there is nothing left beneath but an expanse of dead turt. When this dries it puts forth no fresh approuts and becomes a dirty spot, from which arises a cloud of fine dust whenever the wind blows.

Lesterday whenever the wind struck the nark it raised a whirling cloud of dust and dead grass that blew across Park Ilow and over Broadway, filling the eves of the passersby. As soon as it can get around to the work the Park Department will resed the grass plots, but until this is done walking past City Hall Park on breezy days will be very uncomfortable. shovellers climb up on the heaps of snow and

To Give His Congress Salary to Hospitals FRANKLIN, Pa., April 21.-Congressman-elect Joseph C. Sibley issued a letter to-day to the people of the Twenty-seventh district saying people of the I wenty-seventh district saying that he would divide his salary for his term of two years in Congress as follows: \$2,000 each to the hospitals at Bradford, Kane, Oil City and Warren, and \$2,000 toward establishing an emergency hospital at Franklin.

Poland Spring Water Sold recommended for its purity and medicinal qualities. "Poland," 3 Park place, -Ade.

### RIOTING IN SYRACUSE.

A MOB OF 5,000 MEN TEAR UP RAIL-ROAD TRACKS AND SMASH CARS.

Phey Met by Prearrangement and Had Previously Informed Mayor McGuire of What Was to Be Done, but He Merely Said

That He Would Be There to See the Fun. STRACUSE, N. Y., April 21.-Disappointed over the failure of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Street Railway Company to keep its promises regarding the improvement of the Butternu street line, leading through the German settle ment of the north side to Woodlawn Cemetery 5,000 residents of the north side met by prearrangement at 7 o'clock this evening. tore up the tracks of the railroad company for a distance of half a mile, blockaded other tracks and smashed cars with ties, stones and brickbats. During the afternoon a delegation of twenty prominent German citizens called on Mayor McGuire at the City Hall and asked him whether he had been able to secure any concessions from the Rapid Transit Company regarding the Butternut street line. The Mayor, who has not been very popular with Rapid Transit officials since he blockaded the entire system by causing snow to be shovelled on the tracks at the common centre one Sunday night about a month ago, informed the delegation that the company had made no concessions or promises. The Citizens' Committee then informed him of their intention to demolish the company's property at 7 o'clock this evening, and the Mayor said he would be there to see the fun.

The Rapid Transit officials were made aware of the situation through announcements in the evening papers, and made preparations to defend their tracks. They sent one or two extra cars up to the Butternut street division. with orders to the crews to run back and forth and prevent any attempt to remove the tracks. But they had not counted upon the extent of the movement or the indignation of the north side residents. A considerable crowd had gathered at 7 o'clock, and operations began promptly

At first the work of demolition was ffindered by the running of the extra cars, but as the crowd augmented it grew threatening, and soon the crews were glad to haul their cars back to the barn, with windows broken and sides stove in. Everything destructible of the company's property that could be got at was smashed without discrimination. onductor was hit with a stone and badly hurt. When the demonstration had assumed the proportions of a riot a squad of policemen was detailed to the scene, but could do nothing with the crowd, who ripped up rails and blocked the walks with piles of ties.

After the railroad company had been driven from the scene an indignation meeting was held, at which the action of the citizens in destroying the company's property was upheld and the intention expressed to keep the Rapid Transit Company out of Butternut street until such time as they would furnish satisfactors

The Butternut street line a one by which hundreds of laborers go to and from work. It is also the only street car line by which Woodlawn, one of the largest city cemeteries, can be reached. For several years the Rapid Transi Company has allowed it to fall into disrepair. and has lately further crippled the line by discontinuing the service at a point where pas sengers were formerly transferred from the Salina street line. Promises have been made at various times to protesting delegations, but have never been fulfilled.

## LYNCHING JURY HUNG.

#### It Stands Seven to Five for Conviction in the Lake City Case.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21.-Late to-night here was no sign of a verdict from the jury in the Lake City lynching case. Judge Brawley's charge was delivered at noon, and the jury took the case at 12:45. At 6:30 o'clock Foreman McCollough sent word that no early verdict was expected. At 9 o'clock it became known that seven members of the jury stood for the conviction of the eight defendants, and five were for an acquittal.

There was an impressive scene to-day while Judge Brawley was delivering his charge. When he began to speak of the bloody murder of the Bakers he was moved to tears and wept continuously. The defendants also Tears came to the eyes of the jury, and Juror Murphy broke down and cried like a child. In his charge Judge Brawley urged the jury to let race issue leave the case, and to consider it on ts face. He said it would be a blow it guilty men should be allowed to go free because of race prejudice. He said the crime itself was a stain on civilization and should be punished, and added that the Government would have been recreant to its duty if it had allowed it to pass without a full investigation and prosecu-

pass without a full investigation and prosecu-tion.

Everybody here had looked for an early ac-quittal and the hanging of the jury is causing talk. An acquittal to-night seems out of the question and a mistrial is almost sure to result, ing on the case for fcurteen months, closed the arguments to-day and made a strong, clear speech. The defendants have been very much concerned all day and began to show signs of fear when a few hours passed without a ver-dict.

## BISHOP OF PORTO RICO.

The Rev. Father James H. Blenk of New Orleans Appointed to the Office.

NEW!ORLEANS, April 21.-Archbishop Chapelle has received notification from Cardinal Rampolla that the Rev. James H. Blenk of this city has been appointed Bishop of Porto Rico The appointment was made by the Pope at the request of Archbishop Chapelle. Father Blank accompanied him during the late trip to Cuba and Porto Rico as Auditor of the Dele-

Cubs and Porto Rico as Auditor of the Delegation, and acquainted himself thoroughly with the affairs of the island. He has great executive ability.

Bishop Blenk is a thorough American. He is 42 years old, was born and educated in New Orleans, studied at 8t. Mary's College in the State, at Belley, France, and entered the Marista' novitiate at Lyons. He was sent to Ireland, where he was for several years professor of mathematics at the Catholic University at Dublin and 8t. Mary's College at Dundaik. In 1885 he returned to Louisiana, where he became President of Jefferson College, Convent, La., conducted by the Marist Fathers. In 1897 he became the paster of the Church of the Holy Name of Mary in this city. In 1898 he became Consulter of the Archdiocese of New Orleans and Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation to Cubs, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

## CITY LEASES THE OLD N. Y. A. C. HOUSE

From Henry J. Braker of Croker's Club, Who Took It Off the Club's Hands.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission Comptroller Coler made a report in favor of leasing the old New York Athletic Club building from Henry J. Braker for the use of the Health Department, for ten years,

use of the Health Department, for ten years, at an annual rental of \$10,000. The report was adopted without debate.

The Health Board is now quartered in the Criminal Courts building, which is county property. The old New York Athletic Club building was bought by the Democratic Club in 1808, through Mr. Croker's real estate firm, for \$100,000. The club discovered soon afterward that it did not want the building. Apparently nobody else did either, for some time later it was offered for sale. Then it was announced that Mr. Braker, who is a member of the club, had purchased the building for \$100,-000.

Announces that hereafter an additional buffet par-lor car will be run between New York and Pittsburg on the Fast Mail. No. 25, leaving New York, Twenty-third street, 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbroases streets, 8:00 A. M.—Adv.

Read To-Day's "Criterion." The snappiest and most original illustrated weekly published. 32 pages, 5 cents. All newsstands.—Adv. TO EVADE THE WAR TAX.

Twenty-five Grand Opera People Buy One Ticket to Europe and Save \$120 One way by which the payment of a war tax

may be evaded became known yesterday, when passage on the Cunard steamship Campanis. which sails to-day; for Liverpool, was engaged. it is said, for twenty-five grand opera people who are going to England to fulfil an engage ment there. The war revenue law provides that steamship tickets for European ports shall be stamped as follows: a \$1 stamp on a ticket costing less than \$30; a \$3 stamp on a ticket costing between \$30 and \$60 and a \$5 stamp on a ticket costing over \$(8). There is nothing in the law which limits the number o people that may travel under one ticket, and it is no concern of the steamship company whether one person or a dozen take passage under one ticket. It was said yesterday that wenty-five singers and other persons connected with grand opera had agreed among themselves to go to England on one ticket. They, of course, had to pay the usual fare, but having but one ticket they saved \$120 in reve nue stamps. The tickets are stamped in the steamship office and the stamp is also cancelled there, and the Government trusts to the steamship companies to see that the revenue aw is properly enforced.

When Mr. Fleyd, the manager of the Cunard Steamship Company's office in Bowling Green was asked if twenty-five people were to sai to-day on the Campania under one ticket, he

said: for sure. It does not matter to us how many tickets are taken. One person, fifty or 100 may take passage under one ticket. That is their business and not ours. We charge so nuch for each person, and do not pry into the affairs of our patrons. If a man comes into the office and says he wants a ticket for him self and family of twelve people, he gets it The same is true of a man who comes in and buys a ticket for a party of fifty people who are golag together to Europe.

Several steamship agents declared vesterday that it would not be a technical violation of he revenue law if 100 people, intending to go o Europe on the same steamer, should combine and delegate one of their number to buy one ticket for all.

# MICHAEL DAVITT ON SAMOA.

#### He Says England Is Making Trouble in Order to Secure Supremacy. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 21.-The Vorwaerts prints etter from Mr. Michael Davitt, a member of the British House of Commons, to Herr Liebknecht, the leader of the Social Democrats and editor of the Vorwaerts, confirming from his own knowledge the charges made by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, against the London Missionary Society, which Mr. Davitt says, is acting in behalf of Great Britain to enforce the latter's supremacy in Samoa.

Mr. Davitt attacks Chief Justice Chambers. who, he declares, is really an Englishman. Everything is English and Protestant in the islands. Great Britain's sole aim there, as elsewhere, is to sow dissensions among her neighbors in order to profit by their jealousies. Mr. Davitt warns Herr Liebknecht not to make the Americans answerable. The people

of the United States, he declares, will se justice is done as soon as they learn the truth, and a revulsion of feeling in favor of Germany

## BARONESS HIRSCH'S BEQUESTS.

#### The Figures Given by a Vienna Paper Said to Be Premature and Exaggerated. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

VIENNA, April 21.-The Neue Freie Press published to-day further details of the disposal of the Hirsch millions on the same scale as the figures given yesterday, but evidence accumulates from other quarters that the alleged bequests exaggerated. It seems probable that the figures in Baron Hirsch's will, which were dissed at his death, have been mixed up with those in the will of the Baroness latter will was drawn in Paris. where it remains, and, according one account, it will not be opened until May I More sober estimates, based on information which is apparently as trustworthy as that of the Neue Freie Presse, place the aggregate of Baroness Hirsch's charities at \$10,000,000.

LONDON, April 21.-The report from Vienni as to the disposition of the estate of the late Baroness Hirsch is not corroborated and is received here with considerable incredulity. The Secretary of the Jewish Board of Guardians has not heard of the bequest said to have been made to that organization, although the Bar-oness was generous to it in the past. He cannot help feeling, he says, that news of the Baroness's bequest is too good to be true.

President Myer S. Isaacs of the Baron Hirsch Fund in this city said yesterday that he had re-ceived no information regarding the report that the Baroness Hirsch had bequeathed \$1,200,-000 to the fund.

#### SAYS SHE IS A. T. STEWART'S NIECE. Mme. Masesco of Paris About to Sue for Share of His Estate.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. Paris, April 21.—Another chapter in the A. T. Stewart estate litigation is soon to be opened ere. Mme. Masesco, a widow, who says she is a niece of the late A. T. Stewart of New York, is about to sue for a share of the estate left by him. She was born in Paris in 1844, and at firms that she is the daughter of James Stew art, brother of Alexander T. Stewart. A wealthy Frenchman has sufficient confidence in Mme. Massesoo's case to advance her \$20,000 with which to meet the expenses of the liti-

## 40,000 MINERS ON STRIKE.

#### Beigian Manufacturers Making Contracts for Coal in England. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUY

BRUSSELS, April 21.—The strike of the coa miners in the Charlerol, Mons and Liege districts is spreading, and 40,000 men are now out. There have been frequent disturbances, n one of which, at Liege to-day, one man was killed. Owing to the strike, Belgian manufacturers are making contracts for coal in Great Britain.

## A WOMAN IN A NEW POST.

Lady Roberts Austen Elected President of the Parish Council of Surrey. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN

LONDON, April 21.-Lady Roberts Austen bas been elected President of the Parish Council of Surrey. Lady Austen is the first woman to be elected to preside over a public body.

#### Woman Lawyer Shut Out in India. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ALLAHABAD, April 21.-The High Court has refused to enroll the name of Miss Sobrani, a

distinguished English law graduate, upon the list of lawyers entitled to practice, upon the ground of her sex. Wages Increased on the Chicago and Alton CHICAGO, April 21.-Chicago and Alton Kailroad officials announce an increase in wages of all section men on the divisions between

Chicago and Bloomington and between Dwight and Feoria of from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day. The order went into effect yesterday and af-fects over 100 men. In addition all section gangs are doubted in the number of empios-ces. It is the general opinion that the Alto-will grant an increase to all of its section em-ilorees. Read "The Panegyric of the Shad' in this week's triterion. The brightest and me original weekly published. 5 cents.-Adv.

## ANTI-EXPANSIONIST PLOT.

#### GRAVE SUBJECT CONSIDERED AT YES-TERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

The Government Is Said to Have Obtained Possession of Telegrams Sent to the Philippines for the Purpose of Arousing a Mutinous Spirit Among the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-There was some talk at to-day's Cabinet meeting which indicated that the Administration had discovered a plot on the part of anti-expansionists in the United States to cause trouble in the Philippines of a character not hitherto anticipated. Particulars of what the Administration knows of this alleged treasonable attempt are not obtainable, but there is reason to believe that it was based on the idea that the annexation seniment could be weakened by causing dissatisfaction among the volunteers now serving under Gen. Otis, with the hoped-for result that the regulars alone would not be able to cope with the military situation. The effect of this. according to the understanding here of the purpose of the movement, would be to impress the people of the United States with the idea that the Filipino insurrection could not be sup pressed.

Information as to just how much was said or this subject at the Cabinet meeting cannot be ascertained. It is said that the Administration has obtained possession of some telegrams that were sent to the Philippines by people in this country for the purpose of cre ating a mutinous spirit among the volunteers because they had not been sent home immediately after the declaration of peace between Spain and the United States. The Administration, it is asserted, does not contemplate prosecuting the authors of the movement of the charge of treason, but rather desires to colleet sufficient evidence to make their exposure complete

Gen. Otis recently telegraphed the War Department that the volunteers all wanted to remain in the Philippines while there was fighting to do. More recently there has been change of sentiment among the volunteers, or at least, it has been represented to the Gov ernment that they were dissatisfied and wanted to come home. It was hinted to-day that this dissatisfaction was to some extent trace able to a movement that originated and was

being carried on in this country.

The suspicion of the Administration has also been excited by despatches, bearing Manila and Hong Kong date lines, published in Amercan newspapers, that have represented a very bad state of affairs in the islands with respecto the military campaign against Aguinaldo's forces. It has been noticed by the authorities here that despatches of that character have not been sent out by the correspondents o English and other foreign newspapers, who would have no reason to suppress any information about disquieting conditions While practically nothing of what the Adminia tration knows can be obtained for publication it is evident, to say the least, that the seeds o auspicion have been sown in the minds of those close to the President, and sensational de velopments are not improbable

# THE SALT-WATER GOLD BUBBLE.

## A Dividend of 20 Per Cent. for the Victim

-Jernegan in Belgium. Boston, April 21.-Winslow Warren, Chairman of the committee in charge of settling the affairs of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan's Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, announced to-day that a dividend of 20 per cent, would be paid to shareholders on May 1. Mr. Warren ventured the opinion that at least 30 per cent, would be paid eventually. The committee represents about 920,000 shares of stocks out of a total of 953,000 shares, so that a dividend of 20 per 953,000 shares, so that a dividend of 20 per cent will mean the return to investors of a total of nearly \$200,000. Of this amount Jernegan sent back \$75,000 and the committee secured by attachment about \$100,000 more belonging to him, making in all about \$175,000. Jernegan is now in Belgium, living near Brussels. It is estimated that he left himself with less than \$15,000 of all the money he received. He wants to return to this country and the probabilities are that his exile will be short. The expert appointed to make an investigation of the plant at Lubec. Me., has not yet made a report of his findings.

## TRANSFER BY MRS. WILMERDING.

#### The Court Upsets It and Her Committee Gets Back Her Money.

John Wallace and Franklin Allen, as mittee of the person and estate of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, have obtained judgment from Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court setting aside the transfer of property which Mrs. Wil merding made to Rose Frey in 1807. The Justice allows Rose Frey \$6,000. The property assigned by Mrs. Wilmerding was an interest in a trust fund said to be worth upward of \$40,000. She gave it in return for \$5,000 and some securities of a traction company.

and some securities of a traction company.
The committee contended that she was insane at the time.
Mrs. Witmerding was put in Bloomingdale asylum in 1808. After getting released she made another agreement by which she was to have back a half interest in the fund, or about six to back a har interest in the tune, or about \$13,000, in settlement. A motion to set up this settlement was denied by Justice Giegerich on the ground that Mrs. Wilmerding, although released from the asplum, is still in charge of the committee, so that she could not make a valid agreement.

## UNION-LABOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Wouldn't Sing for a Teacher Reported to

Have Used Non-Union Street Cars. WHEELING, W. Va., April 21,-Because they thought their music teacher had ridden on a non-union trolley car, the boys of the Eighth Ward Grammar School refused to rehearse their music lesson this afternoon. Miss Lucy Robinson, the music teacher, called the school or its usual exercise in music, but the boys for its usual exercise in music, but the boys rehelled and refused to sing. Some of the Lovs sang "Baa, baa, black sheep, have "you any wool?" to the notes of the music selected.

After the excitement subsided some of the boys most obstinate were sent to the principal. Corporal punishment failed to convince some of them of the error into which they had fallen, and their cases will be investigated by the city apperintendent. Miss Robinson denied to her pupils that she had taken advantage of the non-union cars. oner pupils that she had taken advantage of the non-union cars.

The incident astonished the school authori-ties all the more because most of the muti-nous boys are among the youngest in the school.

## Coach Pushed from Under Him

An under-trolley car going south on Centre street hit a coach going west on Franklin street last night at #30 o'clock. The rear wheel of the coach jumped up on the fender, and the coach was shoved from under the driver. Frank (tillen, of 15 Greenwich street, who fell and broke his left arm. He was taken to the Hud-son Street Hospital, and the motorman was arrested.

Mexico to Seek a Loan in New York. CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.-Secretary of Fi-Monday for New York, where he will leave next Monday for New York, where he will spend some time on business for the Government. He will endeavor to negotiate a large loan for Mexico in New York.

## Warner Miller's Option on a Mine.

DURANGO, Mexico, April 21.-Warner Miller of New York has secured a ninety days' option on the famous Candelaria mine at Sandimas. The proposed purchase price is \$11,000,000, Co. 1. M. Burns of San Francisco is the owner

The Brooklyn Daily Engle be obtained at all newsstands, hotels and de-in New York city. Price 5 cents.—Aut.

## VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART RETIRES.

He Informs His Friends That He Will Not

WASHINGTON, April 21.-Vice-President Hobart has definitely informed his personal riends here, including President McKinley, that he will not be a candidate for re-election. This decision is due to the iil health of the Vice-President and the necessity of putting aside, as far as possible, all cares and responsi bilities. It is even doubtful whether he will be able to perform his duties next winter as presiding officer of the Senate, although the question can only be determined by the condition of his health during the summer. The Vice President's real trouble is a weak heart, and to this allment is due the seriousness of his re cent attack of grip and indigestion. The most cheerful accounts of his progress toward recovery are given at his residence, but his friends, who understand his real condition, know that it is serious. It is thought, however, that he will recover from his present illness.

# LIVE HORNED TOAD BY MAIL.

#### It Leaps Out of a Mail Pouch-Addressed to Young Woman.

When one of the mail pouches received at the Hoboken Post Office was opened vesterday morning a creature with a body resembling a frog and a tail like a lizard jumped out and scared the mail clerks. From the head of the animal projected two horns. Its belly was pure white. Upon investigating the contents of the pouch a broken pasteboard box which had evidently contained the animal was found. The box was addressed to a young woman living in Washington street, near Eleventh street Postmaster Schroeder described the animal as a species of the horned toad. It was between

mailed from Trinidad, Col. Although the rules of the department pro hibit the transmission of live creatures as firstclass mail matter, Postmaster Schroeder de cided to deliver the toad to the young woman to whom it was addressed. The pasteboard box was so badly battered that the receiving clerk could find no smooth place on it to stamp the hour it was received, so he made the im print upon the white belly of the toad. The Postmaster refused to divulge the name of the person to whom it had been sent.

four and five inches in length and had been

#### GLOUCESTER SANK THE PLUTON. The Spanish Torpedo Boat Found Riddled

with Six-Pounder Shells. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 21.-The gunboat Yankton returned here yesterday after making an inspection of the wrecks of the Spanish torpedo boats Terror and Pluton. She found the Pluton lying in eight fathoms of water three miles west of the entrance to Santiago

harbor. The Pluton was lying on her port side, which was badly stove. Her starboard rail was in-Contrary to the reports published last July that the Pluton was cut in two by a 13inch shell, it was found by the Yankton that she had not been hit by a large shell, but had been riddled by six-pounders, which shows that her sinking was due to the work of the converted yacht Gloucester. The Pluton's condition is

#### such that she is worthless. RAPID TRANSIT COUNSEL FEES.

#### City Pays \$10,000 More for Legal Advice Milk Booths Barred from the Parks. The Rapid Transit Commission asked the

counsel fees. "How long is that for?" asked President

Suggenheimer of the Council. 'Six months." answered the clerk And the lawyers get it whether they work or not," added Mr. Guggenheimer. The request was granted.

Comptroller Coler handed in a report in favor of making an appropriation for the erection in the public parks of Nathan Straus's sterilized milk booths. The Mayor moved to lay the report on the table.

"If we allow milk booths to be placed in the parks," he said, "we cannot refuse to allow the "And the lawyers get it whether they work

parks. he said, we cannot refuse to all the rection of soda water stands also. We no right to spoil the beauty of the parks. The Mayor's motion was adopted.

## A WOMAN CONFESSES MURDER.

Mrs. Bohart Killed the Italian Who Caused Her to Be Turned Out of Her Home. St. Louis, April 21.-Sarafini Garvoldi, an Italian, was found dead this morning, having been shot in the back. The police arrested John Bohart, a Belgian saloon keeper, who

had turned his wife out of his house because of her relations with the dead man, and Mrs. Bohart. The woman confessed. She said: "After my busband turned me out of the After my busband turned me out of the house Garvoldi followed me. We had words, but he would not go away. We conversed in French. He put his hands on my shoulder and said hateful things. I pulled away and retreated to the bay window. He followed. I was afraid and pulled my husband's nistol out of my dress pocket. He saw the flash of the steel and turned. I fired and he staggered out into the black night, I did not know I had hit him until the body was found."

## AMBUSHED BY MOONSHINERS

# Sheriff Killed and a Deputy Marshal Wounded in a Night Attack.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 21 .- A dozen revene and civil officers, led by Deputy Marshal J. B. Altom of the East Tennessee office here, were ambushed in the mountains of Cooke county this morning by moonshiners, whose stills they had started to destroy. As the officers approached five stills on the line between Fennessee and North Carolina they were fired upon. Sheriff J. S. Dawson of Cooke county was instantly killed and Mr. Altom slightly

wounded.

The officers did not return the fire, as it was dark and they could not find their assailants. The moonshiners in that district have been deflant for years, and with their friends are strongly fortified.

#### ALTGELD VERY ILL. In a Critical Condition as the Result of an

Attack of Grip. CHICAGO, April 21.-It has just been made public that ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld has been n very sick man for a week. He was taken suddenly in his office with an attack of the grip. So ill was he that he could not be taken to his home and was cared for at the rooms of Dr. O'Nelli until to-day when, against the advice of Drs. Senn and O'Nelli, he insisted upon being removed to his home. Reports to-night are that his condition is still very critical.

# Tried to Avenge His Son's Murder

Charleston, S. C., Abril 21.—Policeman J. J. Bean was killed in cold-blood at 12 o'clock last night by negroes. Bucky and Tom Phillips. with two others, were arrested, and Phillips confessed. To-day the aged-father of Bean went to the station house with a shotgun and tried to kill the negroes. He said that the courts in South Carolina would not hang a man for murder and he would take the law himself. There was trouble in restraining him, but the gun was taken and the negroes were protected. The killing created great excitement. with two others, were arrested, and Phillips

\$10,000 Gift for the Battleship Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 21 -The House engrossed to-day the bill appropriating \$10. 000 for the purchase of a gift to the battleship Missouri, and providing a committee of five to attend the naming and launching of the ship.

Mayor Approves the Drug Clerks' Bill. Mayor Van Wyck has approved the bill passed by the Legislature providing that drug clerks in this city stall test be connelled to work more than sixty-six boars a week.

You Will Enjoy "Two Democratic Feasts and a Tiger Hunt" in this week's issue of the Criterion. All stands. 5 cents. - tde

# HE DIVIDES WITH CROKER

#### ANDY FREEDMAN AND HIS SURETS COMPANY BUSINESS.

He Reluctantly Tells the Mazet Committed Something About It, Also About the Flushing Gas Deal, in Which the Bot Was Reported to Have Received a Bir Block of Stock for His " Pull"-Freed man and Other Witnesses Imitate Their Chief, and When Hard Pressed Take Refuge in the " Private Business" Plea-One Young Person Becomes Glaringly

Defiant and May Be Called to Accounta

Andrew Freedman, Mr. Croker's business onfidant and besom friend, appeared as a witness before the Mazet Investigating Committee yesterday. He was expected to give and imitation of how comfortable and composed a person can look when sitting on tacks, and competent critics say that Freedman's performance was the finest thing of the kind ever seen in this city. Although he was the star performer before the committee yesterday there were others who pushed him hard for first honors. Young'Mr. Himmelwright, super Intendent of the Roebling Construction Company (Frank Croker's company), did som pretty fine work in Freedman's line, and so did Wilson P. Marchbank. Mr. Marchbank is President of the Contrac ors' Supply Company in which both Frank Croker and his older brother, Richard S. Croker, are interested, As President of the company, he was expected to tell something about its affairs, but he couldn't even tell what kind of business the company did, and then he practically confessed that he was a dummy President. Other unimportant contributors to the day's entertainment were Henry M. McDonald, the candidate for Gov. ernor last year of the Chicago Platform Democracy; George Livingston, a School Commissioner, and a man named Donnelly of Brickayers' Union No. 7. The latter testified that Senator Timothy Drydollar Sullivan introduced a bill at Albany which practically prohibited anything but the Roebling system of fireproof ing to be used in the public buildings of this city.

### TOOK THEIR CUE FROM CROKER.

From Freedman's manner, as well as that of all those who might be properly classed amona yesterday's unwilling witnesses, it was evilent that they had taken their cue from Mr. Croker, and including all questions they didn's want to answer under the head of "private business," they refused to answer. Before he went on the stand the "private business" dodge was not shought of. "I don't remember" was the usual answer then to puestions that with nesses didn't want to answer.

Freedman had been well coached and hearight have got along very well had he not lost his temper. He was called to the stand just after Mr. McDonald left it. McDonald had testified to a conversation with a man named Burnett, in which the latter said that Crokes and Freedman had acquired, through gift from the other stockholders, 20 per cent. of the stock of the Flushing Gas Company, the condition of the gift being that Croker would increase the number of street lamps in Flushing, thus giving the company an opportunity to sell more gas. Freedman, of course, denied the truth of this story, and, while admitting that he had held stock in the company, said he had bought and paid for it and that Mr. Croker, so far as he knew, knew

othing about the company Mr. Moss then switched to Freedman's Board of Estimate yesterday for \$10,000 for surety company and he struck oil at once. In trying to frighten Mr. Moss off this line of inquiry, the witness testified that his company was co-surety with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, in which Senator Platt's son is interested, on most of the bonds of men. having city contracts. That statement only stirred Mr. Moss up, and he fired all kinds of questions at Freedman to bring out more inormation about the connection between the

#### two companies. The witness promptly got angry and finally snorted:

"We are co-sureties with Platt's company for city contractors, but we ain't in with then on the bonds of canal contractors, I'm happy

Getting a little nearer home, Mr. Moss asked reedman if his bond company had paid an dividends. The witness answered that it had not paid a dividend since it was organized. "But Mr. Croker testified," said Mr. Moss, that he had received regularly dividends of his stock in the company and now you say the company has declared no dividends. Let me

read you Mr. Croker's testimony on this point. The testimony was read and Freedman saw that he had fallen into a trap and pulled the Boss in after him. He had to get the Boss out, anyway, and he wanted to get out himself, ad he thought the matter over for a while and then told a remarkable story the substance of

#### which was that Croker had mistaken dividends for something else.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS. In the matter of contumacy Mr. Himmalwright was a distinct advance upon his more illustrious predecessors in the witness chairs In fact, the descriptive term applied by the crowd to Mr. Himmelwright was that he was "fresh." His rebelliousness was of a different kind from any that had gone before. Mr Croker was quiet and at times sullen in his attitude. John F. Carroll was nervous and irascle bie. Peter F. Meyer was petulant. Andy Freeds man exhibited the tantrums of the spoiled child, but the pose of the little manager for the Roebling Company was modelled after Ajax defying the lightning. His was the strutting defiance of the Bowery melodrama, the do-your-worst-I-scorn-you-villains" attitude His weak point was that he couldn't restrain his give over the splendid impression he was making on himself, and some of his most imposing declarations were marred by a smirk and a titter. It is a pity, as Mr. Moss sug-gested, that photography is not included in a stenographic report. Manager Himmelwright

would have been a star exhibit. Throughout he was treated with patience by the lawyer, but his assumption increased in dis reet proportion to the Heense permitted him until he furnished a reductio ad absurdum to his own mental attitude. In this he was assisted by Assemblyman Hollman, who stuck by him to the end, even when the more acute Tammany pleader, Dr. O'Sullivan, wisely retired from the field. But before all was over the witness changed his mind, and was finally haled from! the stand by Sergeant-at-Arms Crawford of the Assembly, begging for a chance to give the testimony which he had refused earlier in the day. His whole performance, after the willing nature of his testimony on a previous day, showed as plainly as possible that he had been coached to a course of impertinence and recalcitrancy. That he performed his part with a species of slack and foolish impudence cannot be imputed as the

fault of his coachers. When the Chairman announced that the hearng would proceed a man who was sitting near Dr. O'sutilivan arose and said he would like to make a statement. The Chairman of the committee asked the man's name, receiving the reply that it was Henry Henderson. Then the man started in to make a speech. He said he appeared for Police Captain Price, and, white he didn't ask to have witnesses summoned, he del ask permission to cross-examine some of the witnesses produced before the committee, notably Simon Buttner, once the proprietor of the Broadway Garden. Mr. Henderson said that he would show that Buttner-was a per